

TITLE OF THE INVENTION

PRINTING CONTROL APPARATUS AND METHOD

5 BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention:

This invention relates to a printing control apparatus and method which make it possible to set the values of
10 functions possessed by a printing device, wherein printing information for controlling the operation of the printing device is delivered to the printing device to control the same.

A printing control apparatus known in the art supplies
15 printing information, which is necessary to perform printing using a desired paper and in accordance with a desired method, to a printing device in which it is possible to select plural types of printing paper and a variety of printing methods. With an apparatus of this kind, the user selects or enters
20 various information necessary for printing and the items of information thus selected or entered are combined by the printing control apparatus to obtain the printing information that is required for optimum printing. This information is supplied to the printing device so that a
25 printout may be obtained on the desired paper and in accordance with the desired method.

With the example of the prior art mentioned above,
however, a considerable burden is placed upon the user since
the user is required to select or enter the various
information needed for printing. In addition, if the
5 information is entered or selected erroneously, there is a
good possibility that printing may not be performed in
optimum fashion. Furthermore, since the printing control
apparatus combines the entered information, creates
printing information necessary to carry out printing and
10 supplies this information to the printing device, it is
difficult to deal with situations where the content of the
entered information or the number of items in the information
changes or situations where the content of the information
or number of items in the information supplied to the printing
15 device changes.

Further, a printing information supply apparatus known
in the art supplies information necessary to perform printing
to a printing device in which it is possible to select plural
types of printing paper and a variety of printing methods.
20 With a printing information supply apparatus of this kind,
the user selects or enters various information necessary for
printing and the items of information thus selected or
entered are combined to obtain the information that is
required for optimum printing. This information is supplied
25 to the printing device.

As shown in Figs. 64 and 65, the printing information

supply apparatus displays various settable items such as media type, paper size, printing quality, paper supply method, type of dithering and color processing information, as well as values set for these. The user selects or enters
5 the settings from the items displayed.

The fact that values are required to be selected or entered with regard to a large number of items places a large burden upon the user. Moreover, if the user selects a value erroneously, the incorrect setting is supplied to the
10 printing device and, as a result, printing is not performed in optimum fashion. For example, to print on OHP (overhead projector) paper, "OHP Paper" is selected as the setting of the item "Media Type." If "Automatic Sheet Feeder" is selected as the setting of the item "Paper Supply Method,"
15 however, a function that allows manual insertion of the medium will not operate.

Furthermore, since the printing information supply apparatus internally combines information, creates information necessary to carry out printing based upon the
20 combination and supplies this information to the printing device, it is difficult to deal with situations where the content of the entered information or the number of items in the information changes or situations where the content of the information or number of items in the information
25 supplied to the printing device changes.

Further, in many color inkjet printers, for example,

a head for monochrome printing and a head for color printing are separate from each other and the heads must be interchanged in dependence upon the particular printing job. The conventional printing control apparatus is so adapted
5 that color printing and monochrome printing can be set.

In order to verify that ink remains in a printer that is not equipped with a remaining ink sensor, often the quantity of ink used is counted in the printer and the amount of ink remaining is sensed based upon the quantity of ink
10 used. In a printer of this kind, resetting of the amount of remaining ink must be performed by the operator in conformity with a cartridge installed to replace the old cartridge.

With this example of the prior art, however, a
15 considerable load is placed upon the user as the user is required to select or enter a variety of information necessary for printing. If information is entered or selected incorrectly, it is likely that optimum printing will not be carried out. For example, to print on paper (referred
20 to as paper A) which requires that paper supplied by manual insertion be selected as the paper supply method, "paper A" is selected as the setting of the item "media type." However, if "automatic sheet feeder" is selected as the setting of the item "paper supply method," paper cannot be fed by manual
25 insertion and it is likely that a printing problem such as jamming will occur.

Further, since items of information are combined within the printing control apparatus, information necessary to perform printing is created based upon the combination and the created information is supplied to the printing device,
5 it is difficult to deal with situations where the content of the entered information or the number of items in the information changes or situations where the content of the information or number of items in the information supplied to the printing device changes.

10 Further, in a case where the operator designates resetting of remaining amount of ink in accordance with cartridge replacement, the remaining amount of ink will not be the correct amount if the cartridge for which resetting has been designated and a cartridge actually installed as
15 the replacement differ.

Further, even if the printer is one capable of being fitted with either a color head or a monochrome head, printing data is transmitted to the printing device in accordance with the setting of the printing control apparatus by the
20 operator. If the head installed differs from that for which the setting has been made, correct printing will not be carried out.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

25

A first object of the present invention is to provide

a printing control apparatus for controlling a printing device by creating printing information that conforms to results of printing desired by a user, this being performed without placing a burden upon the user.

5 A second object of the present invention is to provide a printing information supply apparatus and method capable of alleviating the burden of entering settings.

 A third object of the present invention is to provide a printing control apparatus in which the status of a printer
10 is checked before printing, a warning display is presented if a setting made by the printing control apparatus differs from the status of the printer, and it is made possible to change the setting of the printer so as to make it the same as that set by the printing control apparatus, thereby
15 enabling printing to be performed correctly.

 A fourth object of the present invention is to provide a printing control apparatus and method through which a cartridge installed before replacement and a cartridge installed after replacement are compared and resetting of
20 the amount of remaining ink is performed in conformity with the cartridge after replacement, thereby making it possible to deal with the remaining amount of ink correctly.

 According to the present invention, the foregoing objects are attained by providing a printing control
25 apparatus in which printing control information to be set in a printing device is stored as settable value information

obtained by combining settable items and values. Further,
default information, in which appropriate values are set for
items capable of being set by the operator and for items that
cannot be set by the operator, is stored. In a case where
5 a specific item takes on a specific value, an item and value
decided in accordance with this value are stored as link
information. When printing is performed, the settable value
information and default information that has been stored in
advance is read out and the read information is stored and
10 displayed as settings for the printing device. When these
values are changed by the operator, the link information is
read out based upon the changed items and values. If there
is another item for which a value should be changed, the value
of this item is changed and displayed. If necessary, the
15 operator can be made to verify these values before sending
them to the printing device.

In a preferred embodiment, settable values are
displayed at all times and settings are displayed in an
emphasized manner.

20 Further, the type of ink cartridge used by the printing
device is included as the settable information. If the ink
cartridge actually installed and the ink cartridge to be
installed differ, printing processing is terminated without
printing being performed or printing is carried out by
25 another printing device.

Further, in a printing control apparatus which manages

amount of remaining ink, a check is performed at the time of ink cartridge replacement to determine whether the cartridges before and after replacement are the same. If the cartridges are the same, the amount of remaining ink is
5 reset and management of amount of remaining ink is started anew. This makes it possible to management the amount of remaining ink correctly.

Other features and advantages of the invention will be apparent from the following description taken in conjunction
10 with the accompanying drawings, in which like reference characters designate the same or similar parts throughout the figures thereof.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

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The accompanying drawings, which are incorporated in and constitute a part of the specification, illustrate embodiments of the invention and, together with the description, serve to explain the principles of the
20 invention.

Fig. 1 is a block diagram showing the general configuration of a system comprising a printing control apparatus and a printing device embodying the present invention;

25 Fig. 2 is a diagram illustrating an example of the content of a user information storage unit for storing user

information;

Fig. 3 is a diagram illustrating an example of the content of a user information storage unit for storing user information;

5 Fig. 4 is a diagram illustrating an example of the content of a user information storage unit for storing user information;

Fig. 5 is a diagram illustrating an example of the content of a combined information storage unit for storing
10 combined information;

Fig. 6 is a diagram illustrating an example of the content of a combined information storage unit for storing combined information;

Fig. 7 is a diagram illustrating an example of the
15 content of a combined information storage unit for storing combined information;

Fig. 8 is a diagram illustrating an example of the content of a combined information storage unit for storing combined information;

20 Fig. 9 is a flowchart illustrating a procedure for deciding optimum printing information;

Fig. 10 is a block diagram of a printing system comprising a host computer and a printing device;

Fig. 11 is a diagram showing a memory map which prevails
25 when the program of the flowchart of Fig. 9 is stored;

Fig. 12 is a block diagram illustrating a second

embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 13 is a diagram showing an example of emphasized display of default settings;

Fig. 14 is a diagram showing an example of a display
5 after a setting for media type is changed;

Fig. 15 is a flowchart illustrating a control procedure according to the second embodiment;

Fig. 16 is a block diagram illustrating a printing control apparatus embodying the present invention;

10 Fig. 17 is a block diagram of a printing system comprising a host computer and a printing device;

Fig. 18 is a diagram showing settable items and settings that have been stored in a settable value storage unit;

Fig. 19 is a diagram showing default settings that have
15 been stored in a default setting storage unit;

Fig. 20 is a diagram showing a specific example of main properties based upon default settings;

Fig. 21 is a diagram showing a specific example of paper properties based upon default settings;

20 Fig. 22 is a diagram showing a specific example of quality properties based upon default settings;

Fig. 23 is a diagram showing a specific example of color setting properties based upon default settings;

Fig. 24 is a diagram showing the status of main
25 properties in a case where settings of an automatic pallet have been changed from those for a word processor to those

of a photographic film;

Fig. 25 is a diagram showing the status of quality properties in a case where settings of an automatic pallet have been changed from those for a word processor to those of a photographic film;

Fig. 26 is a diagram showing the status of color setting properties in a case where settings of an automatic pallet have been changed from those for a word processor to those of a photographic film;

Fig. 27 is a diagram showing the status of quality properties when media settings have been changed from those for high-gloss film to those of a coated paper;

Fig. 28 is a diagram showing an example of a display in a case where user judgment is called upon;

Fig. 29 is a diagram illustrating a case where settings for method of paper feed have been changed to those for an automatic sheet feeder and settings of media type have been changed to those for coated paper;

Fig. 30 is a diagram illustrating a case where settings of media type have been changed to those for coated paper;

Fig. 31 is a flowchart of a printer driver according to this embodiment;

Fig. 32 is a diagram showing the software configuration of a system according to a third embodiment of the invention;

Fig. 33 is a diagram showing the software configuration of a printing system according to third through eighth

embodiments of the invention;

Fig. 34 is a diagram showing a printing dialog box;

Fig. 35 is a diagram showing a cartridge menu;

Fig. 36 is a diagram showing an error dialog box in case
5 of head mismatch;

Fig. 37 is a flowchart of processing for checking heads
in the fourth embodiment;

Fig. 38 is a diagram showing the construction of an
inkjet printer capable of being used by the third through
10 eighth embodiments;

Fig. 39 is a diagram showing a paper setting dialog box;

Fig. 40 is a diagram showing a paper size menu;

Fig. 41 is a diagram showing an error dialog box in case
of paper mismatch error;

15 Fig. 42 is a flowchart of processing for checking paper
size in the fifth embodiment;

Fig. 43 is a diagram showing a printing dialog box 2;

Fig. 44 is a diagram showing a printer selection dialog
box;

20 Fig. 45 is a diagram showing the manner in which a
plurality of printers interconnected;

Fig. 46 is a flowchart of processing for checking heads
in the sixth embodiment;

Fig. 47 is a diagram showing a printing dialog box 3;

25 Fig. 48 is a diagram showing a dialog box for confirming
monochrome printing;

Fig. 49 is a flowchart of processing for checking heads in the seventh embodiment;

Fig. 50 is a diagram showing a printing dialog box in the eighth embodiment;

5 Fig. 51 is a diagram showing a cartridge menu when a color head has been installed;

Fig. 52 is a diagram showing a cartridge menu when a monochrome head has been installed;

10 Fig. 53 is a diagram showing a cartridge menu when a photographic grade printing head has been installed;

Fig. 54 is a flowchart of processing for displaying a printing dialog box in the eighth embodiment;

Fig. 55 is a sectional view of a color laser beam printer;

15 Fig. 56 is a block diagram illustrating the hardware configuration of a printing system according to a ninth embodiment;

Fig. 57 is a flowchart of processing executed by a print driver of the printing system of the ninth embodiment when
20 an ink cartridge is replaced;

Fig. 58 is a diagram showing an example of a utility dialog box of a printer driver;

Fig. 59 is a diagram showing an example of a dialog box illustrating that cartridge replacement is in progress;

25 Fig. 60 is a diagram showing an example of a dialog box prompting resetting of remaining ink counter;

Fig. 61 is a memory map of a memory for storing a printing control program according to the present invention;

Fig. 62 is a memory map of a memory for storing a printing control program according to the present invention;

5 Fig. 63 is a memory map of a memory for storing a printing control program according to the present invention;

Fig. 64 is a diagram showing an example of conventional display; and

Fig. 65 is a diagram showing an example of conventional
10 display.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

[First Embodiment]

15 A printing system embodying the present invention will now be described in accordance with the accompanying drawings.

Fig. 1 is a block diagram which best represents the characterizing features of a printing system to which the
20 present invention is applied and will be used to describe the printing system. The system includes a printing information input unit 1 by which the user selects or enters the minimum information necessary for printing. The user selects or enters the minimum printing information necessary
25 for printing. Examples of such information are printing paper size, printing paper type, printing quality and whether

printing is color or monochrome printing. To this end, the operator may be allowed to enter all of this information by character strings or it may be so arranged that candidates for selection are displayed beforehand in a menu format and
5 the operator is allowed to select the desired data from the menu. For example, printing information is entered for color printing with size A4 as the paper size, coated paper as the paper type and high-quality printing as the printing quality. In a case where the items of information or number thereof
10 necessary for printing have changed, it goes without saying that the items of information or number thereof selected or entered by the user must also be changed.

There are many cases in which this entry of printing information can be made from an application program which
15 has a printing function and which is executed in a host computer that uses a printing device. In such case the printing information input unit 1 enters the various printing information via this application program.

The system further includes a user information storage
20 unit 2 for storing the printing information selected or entered by the user at the printing information input unit 1. The printing information entered by the user is stored using a table of the kind shown in Fig. 2, by way of example. More specifically, the user information storage unit 2 stores
25 the type of entered information and the content thereof. In a case where the items of information or number thereof

selected or entered by user at the information input unit 1 have been changed, then the types of information or number thereof stored in the user information storage unit are also changed accordingly. For example, in a case where

5 information concerning the paper feed method becomes necessary anew in order to perform optimum printing, it is so arranged that the user is capable of selecting, at the printing information unit 1, the paper feed method from the paper feed tray used or paper feed by manual insertion,

10 whereby the selected paper feed method is stored in the user information storage unit 2. The content of the user information storage unit 2 in this case is as shown in Fig. 3. That is, the paper feed method is added on as a stored item (as type of information), and the paper feed method

15 designated by the operator is stored as the content of this item. In Fig. 3, the automatic sheet feeder has been designated as the paper feed method.

It can be so arranged that when printing information adequate to perform optimum printing has been obtained even

20 without the user selecting printing quality, the user need not select printing quality at the printing information unit 1. The user information storage unit 2 in such case is as shown in Fig. 4. That is, printing quality is no longer an item and the operator need not designate this.

25 The system further includes a combined information storage unit 3. It may be so arranged that information

obtained by combining all information selected or entered by the user at the printing information unit 1 is stored, and it may be so arranged that only a limited combination of information is stored to carry out optimum printing.

5 Furthermore, there are instances where a function that cannot be selected or entered at the printing information unit 1 is capable of being used at the printing device. By making use of this function at the printing device, optimum printing can be carried out. In such case information obtained by
10 combining information selected or entered by the user and information relating to the function may be stored. At such time a number or the like is assigned to the combination so that the combined information can be selected. The information stored in the combined information storage unit
15 3 is set by the operator who enters and stores the information from the printing information unit 1 in advance.

Figs. 5, 6, 7 and 8 are diagrams illustrating specific examples of the content of the combined information storage unit 3. Fig. 5 is an example of a case where all combinations
20 of the four items of paper size, paper type, printing quality and printing color have been stored in the storage unit 3. Though paper size is limited to A4, there are two candidates for each of the other three items. There are eight possible combinations in all. Fig. 6 is an example of a case where
25 only specific combinations have been stored. These are combinations in which printing quality is decided in

conformity with paper type. Low quality corresponds to plain paper and high quality corresponds to coated paper. In this case, information selected or entered by the user at the printing information unit 1 is such that printing quality
5 is decided by designating the type of paper. As a result, items to be designated are only paper size, paper type and printing color. This makes it possible to reduce the burden upon the user.

Fig. 7 illustrates an example of the content of the
10 combined information storage unit 3 in a case where a printing device 6 possesses functions that cannot be selected or entered by the user from the printing information unit 1. Fig. 7 illustrates an example of a case where the printing device is provided with functions, such as a smoothing
15 function, which, by being used, make it possible to perform printing in optimum fashion. Here smoothing is not carried out in a case where low-quality printing, i.e., plain paper, has been designated; it is performed only when high-quality printing, namely coated paper, has been designated. In a
20 case where the combined information storage unit 3 stores the information shown in Fig. 7, the information selected or entered at the printing information unit 1 is only paper size, paper type and printing color, thus making it possible to reduce the burden upon the user. It is not necessary to
25 designate printing quality and smoothing. Furthermore, since the smoothing function not capable of being designated

by the user is capable of being used, it is possible to perform ideal printing.

Fig. 8 shows an example of the combined information storage unit 3 in a case where the user must select or enter
5 information on the paper feed method at the printing information unit 1. The structure of the combined information storage unit 3 is such that items stored and combinations can be changed in simple fashion depending upon a change in the content of information or the number of items
10 of information necessary for printing. Examples of this structure are a table structure of the kind illustrated or a tree structure in which each item is a node and the values of the nodes are branches.

The system of Fig. 1 further includes a printing
15 information comparator 4 for comparing information that has been stored in the user information storage unit 2 and information that has been stored in the combined information storage unit 3. The printing information comparator 4 recognizes a combination of printing information for which
20 a match has been obtained as optimum printing information necessary for printing. For example, assume that information that has been stored in the user information storage unit 2 is as shown in Fig. 2 and that the content of the combined information storage unit 3 is as illustrated in Fig. 5. By
25 comparing the contents of the storage units in this case, it is possible to recognize from Fig. 5 that the combination

that matches the user's designations, namely A4 as the paper size, coated paper as the paper type, high quality as the printing quality and color as the printing color, is the combination of No. 5 in Fig. 5. Further, in a case where
5 the content of the user information storage unit 2 is as shown in Fig. 4 and the content of the combined information storage unit 3 is as shown in Fig. 8, the combination of No. 6 can be recognized as the combination that matches the user's designations. A combination that thus matches the user's
10 designations includes optimum values for the combination designated by the user with regard to functions that cannot be designated by the user. In other words, on the basis of the printing information entered by the user, an item that cannot be entered by the user is set automatically in the
15 manner determined in advance.

The system further includes a printing information storage unit 5 for storing the optimum information combination necessary for printing recognized in the printing information comparator 4 and for sending this
20 combination to the printing device 6. In accordance with the printing information sent, the printing device 6 prints out data such as an image or text to be printed.

Thus, the printing device 6 is capable of being supplied with optimum information necessary for printing on the basis
25 of the minimum information necessary to carry out printing selected or entered by the user.

Fig. 10 illustrates an arrangement in which the printing system shown in Fig. 1 and comprising the printing information unit 1, printing control apparatus 10 and printing device 6 is implemented by a host computer 100 and the printing device 6. The printing information unit 1 and printing control apparatus 10 are realized by the hardware and software resources of the host computer 100.

As for the hardware resources, a CPU 102 controls the overall apparatus and executes the program of a procedure (described later) stored in a RAM 103, thereby implementing the functions of the printing control apparatus of Fig. 1. Furthermore, the CPU 102 executes the above-mentioned application program to allow the user to enter printing information. In addition to programs, the RAM 103 stores the information of the kind shown in Figs. 2 through 4, namely the user printing information, combined printing information predetermined based upon the user printing information and the functions of the printing device 6, and printing information, which is to be sent to the printing device 6, obtained by comparing the user printing information and combined printing information. A secondary memory 104 stores a program and data used upon being loaded in the RAM 103. The program and data to be stored in the RAM 103 are stored in the secondary memory 104 in advance and can be loaded from the memory 104 to the RAM 103. A display 105 and a keyboard 106 are used when the user enters printing

information. The apparatus is equipped not only with a keyboard but also with a pointing device so that desired items can be designated on a menu displayed on the display 105.

In order to implement the functions of the printing
5 control apparatus 10, the program of a procedure shown in Fig. 9 is executed by the CPU 102 of the host computer 100 configured as described above. The procedure of Fig. 9 has already been described with reference to Fig. 1 but will now be described again with reference to Fig. 9.

10 First, the operator is allowed to enter the printing information necessary to execute printing (step S1). It is determined whether the entered information is the information that should be entered, i.e., whether all of the printing information capable of being entered or selected
15 by the user has been set (step S2). If the answer is "NO", a message calling for entry to be performed again is displayed in order to allow entry of the insufficient information (step S3). The program then returns to step S1.

If entry of the information that is to be set by the
20 user is finished, then these items of information are stored in the user information storage section of RAM 103 in the format of Figs. 2 through 4 (step S4).

Next, the user information is compared with a candidate from the combined information that has been stored beforehand
25 in the combined information storage section of the RAM 103 (step S5). If the compared items of information do not match,

then the next combination candidate is selected from the combined information storage section (step S9) and the comparison operation is repeated. If matching is achieved, this combination is stored in the RAM 103 as printing
5 information transmitted to the printing device (step S7) and the combination is sent to the printing device (step S8).

If printing data to be printed are subsequently sent to the printing device, then the printing device performs a printout in accordance with the printing information
10 previously sent to the printing device.

Thus, the printing control apparatus is capable of setting printing information, which is to be sent to the printing device, by exploiting the functions of the printing device based upon the information set by the user. Further,
15 even if the items of printing information set by the user are fixed items, functions peculiar to the printing device are optimized in dependence upon the user's setting, thereby making it possible to set printing information so as to accommodate printing devices having different functions.

20 The present invention can be applied to a system constituted by a plurality of devices (e.g., a host computer, interface, reader, printer, etc.) or to an apparatus comprising a single device (e.g., a copier or facsimile machine, etc.).

25 Further, it goes without saying that the object of the present invention can also be achieved by providing a storage

medium storing the program codes of the software for performing the aforesaid functions of the foregoing embodiment to a system or an apparatus, reading the program codes with a computer (e.g., a CPU or MPU) of the system or
5 apparatus from the storage medium, and then executing the program.

In this case, the program codes read from the storage medium implement the novel functions of the invention, and the storage medium storing the program codes constitutes the
10 invention.

Further, the storage medium, such as a floppy disk, hard disk, optical disk, magneto-optical disk, CD-ROM, CD-R, magnetic tape, non-volatile type memory card or ROM can be used to provide the program codes.

15 Furthermore, besides the case where the aforesaid functions according to the embodiments are implemented by executing the program codes read by a computer, the present invention covers a case where an operating system (OS) or the like working on the computer performs a part of or the
20 entire process in accordance with the designation of program codes and implements the functions according to the embodiment.

Furthermore, the present invention further covers a case where, after the program codes read from the storage
25 medium are written in a function extension board inserted into the computer or in a memory provided in a function

extension unit connected to the computer, a CPU or the like contained in the function extension board or function extension unit performs a part of or the entire process in accordance with the designation of program codes and
5 implements the function of the above embodiments.

In a case where the present invention is applied to the above-mentioned storage medium, program codes corresponding to the flowchart described earlier are stored on this storage medium. More specifically, modules illustrating an example
10 of the memory map of Fig. 11 are stored on the storage medium.

Specifically, it will suffice to store program codes of at least a module of an input step of entering control information, a module of a comparison step of storing, in addition to a combination of information capable of being
15 entered, control information candidates which include items not entered but capable of being set on the printing device, and comparing this information with the entered control information, and a module of a transmission step of transmitting control information to the printing device in
20 dependence upon the results of comparison. These program codes are stored on the storage medium.

[Second Embodiment]

A second embodiment of the invention will now be described in detail with reference to the drawings.

25 Fig. 12, which illustrates the second embodiment of the invention, shows a printing information supply apparatus 200

for supplying printing information to a printing device 100.

The printing information supply apparatus 200 includes a setting unit 201 for selecting one setting with regard to each settable item in a menu displayed on a display unit 211, and a set information storage unit 204 for storing information on settable items and settings of a menu to be displayed. The settable items and settings stored in the set information storage unit 204 are illustrated in Table 1.

10	TABLE 1	
	<u>SETTABLE ITEM</u>	<u>SETTING</u>
	MEDIA TYPE	PLAIN PAPER
		COATED PAPER
15		OHP PAPER
	PAPER SIZE	A4
		A5
		B4
20		B5
		POSTCARD
	PRINTING COLOR	COLOR PRINTING
		MONOCHROME PRINTING
25	PRINTING QUALITY	HIGH-QUALITY PRINTING
		INTERMEDIATE-QUALITY PRINTING
		LOW-QUALITY PRINTING
	PAPER FEED METHOD	AUTOMATIC SHEET FEEDER
30		MANUAL INSERTION

A setting information notification unit 203 extracts the settable items of the menu to be displayed and the information representing the settings from the set information storage unit 204. A default information storage unit 206 is for storing a default setting with regard to each settable item to be displayed. Settings that almost never need to be selected by ordinary users are employed as the default settings stored in the default information storage unit 206. Examples of default settings are illustrated in Table 2.

TABLE 2

	<u>SETTABLE ITEM</u>	<u>DEFAULT SETTING</u>
15	MEDIA TYPE	PLAIN PAPER
	PAPER SIZE	A4
	PRINTING COLOR	COLOR PRINTING
20	PRINTING QUALITY	HIGH-QUALITY PRINTING
	PAPER FEED METHOD	AUTOMATIC SHEET FEEDER

A default setting notification unit 205 is for extracting a default setting with regard to each settable item of the menu from the default information storage unit 206. A setting change information storage unit 208 stores a list of settings in which correlation between settable

items is established in advance. A setting change information notification unit 207 extracts a list related to changed settings from the setting change information storage unit 208. A printing information selection unit 202 causes the display unit 211 to display the settable items and settings extracted by the setting information notification unit 203 and default information notification unit 205, respectively, to display the default settings in emphasized form. The printing information selection unit 202 stores the latest settings in a storage area and, if the settings of the list from the setting change information notification unit 207 differ from the settings in this storage area, causes the settings of the list to be displayed in highlighted form. In a case where settings displayed in highlighted form have been decided upon, the printing information selection unit 202 stores the settings that have been decided in a user selection information storage unit 209. A user selection information notification unit 210 sends information that has been stored in the user selection information storage unit 209 to the printing device 100.

In operation, the printing information selection unit 202 sends the setting information notification unit 203 a setting information request instruction 221 when printing is requested by the user. Upon receiving the instruction 221, the setting information notification unit 203 sends the set information storage unit 204 a setting information

request instruction 222, whereby all items of setting information 223, namely all settable items shown in Table 1 and all settings regarding each of the settable items, are extracted from the set information storage unit 204 and the
5 extracted setting information 224 is communicated to the printing information selection unit 202. Upon receiving this information, the printing information selection unit 202 displays all settable items and all settings regarding these settable items on the display unit 11.

10 The printing information selection unit 202 sends a default information request instruction 225 to the default information notification unit 205. Upon receiving the instruction 225, the default information notification unit 205 sends the default information storage unit 206 a default
15 information request instruction 226, whereby items of default information 227, namely the default settings regarding the settable items, are extracted from the default information storage unit 206 and the extracted default information 228 is communicated to the printing information
20 selection unit 202. The default settings so communicated are "Plain Paper" for the settable item "Media Type", "A4" for the settable item "Paper Size", "Color Printing" for the settable item "Printing Color", "High-quality Printing" for the settable item "Printing Quality", and "Automatic Sheet
25 Feeder" for the settable item "Paper Feed Method". The printing information selection unit 202 stores the default

settings in the storage area as the latest settings and causes these settings to be displayed on the display unit 211 in emphasized form. Fig. 13 illustrates an example of the menu displayed on the display unit 211.

5 When the user operates the setting unit 201 and presses a "Select" screen key shown in Fig. 13 under these conditions, the default settings are stored in the user selection information storage unit 209 by the printing information selection unit 202. The settings in the user selection
10 information storage unit 209 are communicated to the printing device 100 by the user selection information notification unit 210 and printing is performed by the printing device 100 in accordance with these default settings.

 However, the user may not always execute printing using
15 the default settings and may wish to change the settings. If the user operates the setting unit 201 to change a setting, e.g., to change the setting of the item "Media Type" to from "Plain Paper" to "OHP Paper" (at which time the setting "OHP Paper" will be displayed in highlighted form), the printing
20 information selection unit 202 sends a setting change information request instruction 229 to the setting change information notification unit 207. Table 3 illustrates settable items and settings for which a change has been included in the setting change information request
25 instruction 229.

TABLE 3

<u>SETTABLE ITEM</u>	<u>SETTING AFTER CHANGE</u>
MEDIA TYPE	OHP PAPER

Upon receiving the instruction 229, the setting change
5 information notification unit 207 sends the setting change
information storage unit 208 a setting change information
request instruction 230 so that a list containing the changed
setting is extracted from the setting change information
storage unit 208. The content of the list extracted is shown
10 in Table 4.

TABLE 4

<u>SETTABLE ITEM</u>	<u>DEFAULT SETTING</u>
MEDIA TYPE	OHP PAPER
15 PAPER SIZE	A4
PRINTING COLOR	COLOR PRINTING
PRINTING QUALITY	HIGH-QUALITY PRINTING
20 PAPER FEED METHOD	MANUAL INSERTION

When this list is communicated to the printing
25 information selection unit 202 by the setting change
information notification unit 207, the printing information
selection unit 202 responds by comparing the list with latest
settings that have been stored in the storage area of the
printing information selection unit 202 and, if there is a

setting that is different, by changing the setting of this
settable item to the setting in the list. Since the default
settings will have been stored in the storage area, the
default settings of Table 2 and the settings in the list of
5 Table 4 are compared. The result of the comparison will be
that the setting of the item "Paper Feed Method" is "Automatic
Sheet Feeder" in one and "Manual Insertion" in the other.
Accordingly, the setting for which the change has been made
is "Automatic Sheet Feeder." This example is shown in Table
10 5.

Table 5

<u>SETTABLE ITEM</u>	<u>SETTING AFTER CHANGE</u>
PAPER FEED METHOD	AUTOMATIC SHEET FEEDER

15 Accordingly, the setting "Manual Insertion", which is
the setting in the list, is set and highlighted instead of
the setting "Automatic Sheet Feeder." An example of the
display in this case is as shown in Fig. 14.

When the user operates the setting unit 201 and presses
20 a "Cancel" screen key shown in Fig. 14 under these conditions,
the setting is not finalized and the default setting is left
as the setting. In addition, the menu screen vanishes. If
the "Select" screen key is pressed, on the other hand, the
content of the storage area of printing information selection
25 unit 202 is updated to the settings in the list and the
currently prevailing settings are stored in the user

selection information storage unit 209 by the printing information selection unit 202. The settings that have been stored in the user selection information storage unit 209 are communicated to the printing device 100 by the user selection information notification unit 210 and printing is performed by the printing device 100 in accordance with these settings.

In the example described above, a correlated value is stored in the setting change information storage unit 208 beforehand with regard to the media type "OHP Paper" in the manner shown in Table 4. However, correlations may be performed solely with regard to some of the settable items. For example, if the setting of "Media Type" is "OHP Paper", then "A4" would be correlated with "Paper Size" and "Manual Insertion" with "Paper Feed Method." Nothing is stored for the other settable items. Accordingly, the settable items for which there are correlations, namely paper size and paper feed method, are read out of the setting change information storage unit 208. The printing information selection unit 202 employs and highlights these settings instead of those selected thus far and adopts the previous settings for the other items.

Fig. 15 is a flowchart showing the operation of the printing information supply apparatus according to this embodiment. Fig. 15 illustrates the procedure of the program executed by the CPU 102 when the arrangement of Fig. 12 is

implemented by the computer having the architecture shown in Fig. 10.

When this program is executed, settable items and settable values of the kind shown in Table 1 and default settings of the kind shown in Table 2 will have already been stored in the secondary memory 104 or RAM 103. Further, if, in a case where a certain item has been set to a specific value, there are items that are restricted by this value and are capable of taking on only specific values, default settings of these items in which the values of the items serves an indices will have been stored in the memory 104 or RAM 103. At readout these default settings are read out in the format of Table 4.

The processing indicated by the flowchart of Fig. 15 starts when a printing request is issued to the printing information supply apparatus 200.

First, the setting information of the kind shown in Table 1 is read out of the secondary memory 104 at step S1501 in Fig. 15, then the items capable of being set and the values which these items can take on are displayed at step S1502. This is followed by reading out the default information of Table 2 (step S1503), storing the default values in the RAM 103 as the current settings and displaying these values in highlighted form in the manner shown in Fig. 13 (step S1504). If the default settings have been displayed in this fashion, the system waits for an input from the operator (step S1505).

If the operator makes an input, the CPU 102 determines what kind of input this is (step S1506). If the cancel button is pressed, printing processing remains suspended. If the select button is pressed, the CPU judges that the highlighted
5 settings of the selection items have been selected and sends the current settings to the printing device (step S1507). The printing device thenceforth received printing data and executes printing.

If the input is a change in the setting of a selectable
10 item, then the setting is changed. To change the setting, the operator performs a setting operation by moving a mouse cursor to the desired setting and clicking the mouse button. When values are changed, first new default settings are read out with the set items and values thereof serving as indices
15 (step S1508). In a case where there is no default value for an index, the system waits for an input without changing the display or current settings. If a default setting for an index exists, this value is read out and stored again as the current setting and the display is changed in such a manner
20 that the updated setting is displayed in highlighted form. The system then waits for an input.

Thus, in a case where a certain item is set to a specific value, the operator need not be aware of the relationship even if there are items that are restricted by this value
25 and are capable of taking on only specific values. The relationship is stored in the printing information supply

apparatus 200 and the settings can be selected in accordance with the particular restriction without the special consideration being required on the part of the operator.

Thus, in accordance with the present invention as
5 described above, the user is capable of executing optimum printing by making the minimum number of settings. If the content of information or the number of items thereof are changed by the user, or if the content of information or the number of items thereof supplied to the printing device are
10 changed, this can be dealt with merely by changing the combination of information in advance.

Further, since it is so arranged that default settings are made, the user need not makes settings related to printing information when ordinary printing is carried out. This
15 reduces the burden upon the user.

If any setting has been changed by the user, the settings of other settable items also are revised to optimum settings that have been predetermined. This reduces the number of settings that the user must make.

20 [Third Embodiment]

Fig. 16 is a block diagram which best represents the characterizing features of a printing system to which the present invention is applied and will be used to describe the printing system.

25 As shown in Fig. 16, the system includes a printing control apparatus 300 for supplying the printing device 100

with printing control information and printing data and for controlling printing by the printing device. The printing control apparatus 300 is implemented by having a computer 110 in Fig. 17 execute the driver program of the printing device, inclusive of an operating system, as will be described later.

The printing control apparatus 300 includes a setting unit 301 for selecting one setting with regard to each settable item in a menu displayed on a display unit 309. The selection of the setting is performed by entry of a value from a keyboard or by selection on a menu made by a pointing device. A settable value storage unit 304 is for setting, as settable values, information representing all combinations of settable items representing the various functions possessed by the printing device 100 and the settings representing the details of these items. More specifically, the settable value storage unit 304 stores settable items and values for every type of printing device. Fig. 18 illustrates the settable items and settings stored in the settable value storage unit 304. A settable value information extraction unit 303 extracts the settable items of the menu to be displayed and the information representing the settings from the settable value storage unit 304.

A default information storage unit 306 is for storing a default setting with regard to each settable item to be displayed. Settings that almost never need to be changed

by ordinary users and message information settings relating to printing are employed as the default settings stored in the default setting storage unit 306. Examples of default settings are illustrated in Fig. 19. A default setting
5 information extraction unit 305 extracts a default setting with regard to each settable item from the default setting storage unit 306.

A link information storage unit 308 stores a list of settings in which correlations between the settable items
10 of the menu are established in advance. A link information extraction unit 307 extracts a list related to changed settings from the link information storage unit 308. A setting selection unit 302 stores the latest settings in a storage area 3021 and, if the settings of the list from the
15 link information extraction unit 307 differ from the settings in the storage area 3021, causes the settings of the list to be displayed on the display unit 309. In a case where settings displayed on the display unit 309 have been decided upon, the setting selection unit 302 sends these finalized
20 settings to a control command issuance unit 310 so that this information will be sent to the printing device 100.

It should be noted that the link information includes settable items and settings capable of being set by the setting selection unit 302, as well as non-settable items
25 and settings that cannot be set by the setting selection unit 302. The link information storage unit 308 combines settings

that are capable of being set with regard to settable items and stores link information candidates consisting of desired values set as non-settable items for every settable item combined.

5 <Operation of printing control apparatus>

 The operation of the apparatus shown in Fig. 16 will now be described. The setting selection unit 302 sends the settable value information extraction unit 303 a settable value information request instruction 321 when printing is
10 requested of the printing control apparatus 300 by the user. Upon receiving the request 321, the settable value information extraction unit 303 sends the settable value storage unit 304 a settable value information request instruction 322. In response to the instruction 322, all
15 items of settable value information 323, namely all settable items shown in Fig. 18 and all settings regarding each of the settable items, are extracted from the settable value storage unit 304. The settable value information extraction unit 303 communicates the extracted settable value
20 information 324 to the setting selection unit 302. Upon receiving this information, the setting selection unit 302 stores all of the settable value information in the storage area 3021 and causes the display unit 309 to display, whenever necessary, all settable items and all settings for these
25 settable items.

 The setting selection unit 302 sends the default

setting information extraction unit 305 a default setting information request instruction 325. Upon receiving the instruction 325, the default setting information extraction unit 305 sends default setting information 326 to the default setting storage unit 306. As a result, default settings 327, namely default settings corresponding to the settable items are extracted from the default setting storage unit 306. The default setting information extraction unit 305 communicates the extracted default setting information 328 to the setting selection unit 302. As shown in Fig. 19, the communicated default setting information possesses a unique setting for each settable item. The setting selection unit 302 stores the default setting information in the storage area 3021 as the latest settings and causes the display unit 309 to display these settings.

If the user designates execution of printing under these conditions, setting information representing each setting is sent to the control command issuance unit 310 by the setting selection unit 302 and printing is performed by the printing device 100 in accordance with a printing control command 334 issued by the control command issuance unit 310.

However, the user may not always execute printing using the default settings and may wish to change the settings. If the user operates the setting unit 301 to change the setting of a certain item, the setting selection unit 302 sends a link information request instruction 329 to the link

information extraction unit 307. The link information request instruction 329 includes the settable item that has been changed and setting information after the change. Upon receiving the link information request instruction 329, the
5 link information extraction unit 307 sends the link information storage unit 308 a link information request instruction 330, to which the link information storage unit 308 responds by extracting link information 331, which includes the changed setting, from the link information
10 storage unit 308. When this link information is communicated to the setting selection unit 302 by the link information extraction unit 307, the setting selection unit 302 compares this information and the latest setting that has been stored in the storage area 3021. If the result of the comparison
15 is that there is a settable item for which the two settings are different, the operator is allowed to select either of the settings of this item to effect a change to the selected setting and store the setting in the storage area 3021. The latest setting is displayed on the display unit 309.

20 Whenever the user changes a setting, the exchange of the above-mentioned information is performed, the user designates execution of printing and the setting information representing each setting is sent to the control command issuance unit 310, whereby the exchange of information is
25 terminated.

<Setting of printer driver in computer system>

The present invention will now be described with regard to a specific embodiment. In the example set forth below, a printer driver in a computer system having the program constitution shown in Fig. 32 is imagined as the printing control apparatus 300. This printer driver corresponds to the printing control apparatus 300 in Fig. 16. As shown in Fig. 32, software/hardware resources of a host computer 180 are managed by an operating system 182. An application program 183 utilizes various peripheral drivers and managers via the operating system 182. These driver programs include a printer driver 181 for controlling the printing device 100 and a display driver for controlling the display unit 309.

In a case where the user creates data using application software (e.g., word processing software) 183 and executes printing by the printer in the system of Fig. 32, the user designates execution of printing via an input unit such as a keyboard or mouse. The signal representing this designation is sent from the application software 183 to the operating system 182, which initiates start-up of the printer driver 181. The operation of the printer driver at this time is as already described in connection with Fig. 16.

Specifically, in the printer driver 181, the setting selection unit 302 sends the settable value information extraction unit 303 the settable value information request instruction 321, the series of information exchanges described above is carried out and the setting selection unit

302 receives the settable value information 324 from the settable value information extraction unit 303. The settable value information 324 is stored temporarily in the storage area 3021, which is provided on a recording medium such as a RAM (random-access memory) or HD (hard disk). Next, the setting selection unit 302 sends the default setting information extraction unit 305 the default setting information request instruction 325, the series of information exchanges described above is carried out and the setting selection unit 302 receives the default setting information 327 from the default setting information extraction unit 305. The default setting information 327 is stored temporarily in the storage area 3021 and is displayed on the display unit 309 that is connected to the host computer. At this time the items for which defaults have been set are made distinguishable as by highlighting them. Further, settings made by the user are implemented by the setting unit 301, which includes the keyboard and pointing device.

Figs. 20 through 23 show windows illustrating various settings regarding the printer driver according to this invention when a user employing Microsoft's operating system "Windows 95" designates printing from the application software.

Fig. 20 shows a window referred to a "main property" window. The user is capable of employing this window to set

an "Automatic Pallet" section through which the operator may select a printing method that is suited to the user's own application software. Furthermore, the window illustrates messages regarding positions to which "Paper Thickness Selection Lever" and "Paper Thickness Lever" are to be moved in dependence upon thickness of the printing paper and settings of "Media Type" and "Paper Feed Method." The default settings for each of the items are as follows: "Word Processor" is selected on the automatic pallet, "Inward" for "Paper Thickness Selection Lever", "Center" for "Paper Thickness Lever", "Plain Paper" for "Media" and "Automatic Sheet Feeder" for "Paper Feed Method." These are displayed on the display unit.

Fig. 21 shows a window referred to as a "paper property" window. This window makes it possible for the user to set a "Paper Size" field, which indicates the size of the paper that has been designated in the application program, an "Enlarge/Reduce" check box indicating whether an image is to be enlarged or reduced in a case where the size specified in the "Paper Size" field differs from the size of the paper actually loaded in the printer, a "Printing Direction" field for designating the direction of printing, and a "Color Mode" field for designating printing color. The default settings for these settable items are "A4" for "Paper Size", "OFF" for "Enlarge/Reduce", "Vertical" for "Printing Direction" and "Color" for "Color Mode". These are displayed on the

display unit.

Fig. 22 shows a window referred to as a "quality property" window that opens when a "Detailed Setting" button (Fig. 20) is pressed. This window makes it possible for the user to set a "Printing Quality" slide bar which designates the quality of printing, "Resolution" & "Printing Mode" messages indicating the states of resolution and printing mode in the particular set state of the "Printing Quality" slide bar, a "Paper Feed Method" field for designating the method of paper feed, a "Media" field for designating the printing medium, and a "Dither Setting" field for designating dither processing. The default settings for these settable items are the second graduation from the left for "Printing Quality", the messages "360 x 360 dpi" and "HQ" for "Resolution" and "Printing Mode", respectively, "Automatic Sheet Feeder" for "Paper Feed Method", "Plain Paper" for "Media" and "Pattern (High Speed)" for "Dither Setting." These are displayed on the display unit.

Fig. 23 shows a window referred to as a "color setting property" window capable of being opened after the window of Fig. 22 is opened. The user can employ this window to set a "Density" field through which the density of data at the time of printing can be changed, and a "Color Correction" field for performing various color corrections. The default setting for these settable items are "0" for "Density" and "OFF" for "Color Correction." These are displayed on the

display unit.

Ordinarily the user selects the type of application from the "Automatic Pallet" of the main property window using the setting unit 301. Then, in conformity with the selection
5 made on the "Automatic Pallet", the user merely moves the levers in the directions displayed in the "Paper Thickness Selection Lever" and "Paper Selection Lever" messages and places the medium indicated in the "Media" message in the printer, thereby making it possible to execute printing that
10 conforms to the application. If the application being employed by the user is word processing software, the user need only execute printing by leaving the various settings at the default settings.

If the user clicks on the "OK" button in Fig. 20 in order
15 to execute printing using the default settings, the default settings that have been stored in the storage area 3021 are communicated from the setting selection unit 302 to the control command issuance unit 310 as setting information 333 and to the printing device 100 as the printing control command
20 334. As a result, printing in accordance with the default settings is performed by the setting device 100.

However, the user may not always execute printing using the default settings and may wish to change the settings. An example of such a scenario will now be described.

25 Fig. 24 shows a window illustrating a state in which "Photographic Film" has been selected on the "Automatic

Pallet" in a case where the image created by a photograph retouching program is to be printed on glossy film paper.

In Fig. 24, "Outward" has been set for "Paper Thickness Selection Lever", "Center" for "Paper Selection Lever",
5 "High-gloss Film" for "Media" and "Manual Insertion" for "Paper Feed Method." More specifically, the user is, in effect, sent a message meaning "move the Paper Thickness selection lever of the printer outward, move the paper selection lever toward the center, use high-gloss film as
10 the medium placed in the printer and insert the film manually." Thus, the user is instructed of the operation necessary to perform printing in the manner desired by the user. If the user performs the operation specified for the printer driver and executes printing, it will be possible
15 to obtain printed results suitable for photographic film.

If the user is not satisfied with the photographic film setting on the "Automatic Pallet" and wishes to make a more detailed setting, then the user clicks the "Detailed Setting" button in the main property window. This causes the quality
20 property window of Fig. 25 to open. The user can use this screen to make detailed settings such as by changing the media or dither processing and opening the color setting property window of Fig .26 to adjust density or set color balance.

In Fig. 25, the setting "Pattern (High Speed)" for
25 "Dither Setting" is dimmed and cannot be selected by the user; "Error Diffusion" has been selected. When a button or the

like is dimmed on the screen, this means that the button cannot be selected. In the Figures, however, dimmed buttons and the like are not particularly illustrated. The display shown in Fig. 25 is the result of the user having performed
5 the operation below by selecting "Photographic Film" instead of "Word Processor" on the "Automatic Pallet" of the main property window through use of the setting unit 301. It should be noted that it is assumed that "Word Processor" has been set as the default setting at start-up of printer driver,
10 and that this setting has been stored in the storage area 3021 as the latest value.

The setting selection unit 302 sends the link information extraction unit 307 the link information request instruction 329 relating to the setting "Photographic Film"
15 on the automatic pallet. The link information 331 extracted from the link information storage unit 308 in accordance with the instruction 329 includes information to the effect that "Pattern (High Speed)" of the dither settable item is to be made non-selectable, as well as information to the effect
20 that "Error Diffusion" is to be selected. The link information extraction unit 307 receives the link information 331 and sends the link information 332 to the setting selection unit 302. Upon receiving the link information 332, the setting selection unit 302 compares the
25 latest setting information saved in the storage area 3021 with the link information 332. The result of the comparison

is that the two are different. In such case the dither setting is changed from the default "Pattern (High Speed)" to "Error Diffusion" obtained by the link information, and this is stored in the storage area 3021. The result of the change
5 is displayed on the display unit 309.

Thus, the link information includes a settable item and setting ("Error Diffusion" in this example) capable of being selected by the setting selection unit 302, as well as non-selectable item and setting ["Pattern (High Speed)"].
10 The link information storage unit 308 combines settings capable of being set with regard to the above-mentioned settable items and stores link information candidates consisting of desired values set as non-settable items for every settable item combined. When the value of a certain
15 item is changed, therefore, items which must not be set and their values are obtained from the link information together with the item to be changed and its value that are linked to the value of the changed item.

Further, the message item "Resolution" has been changed
20 from "360 x 360 dpi" to "720 x 360 dpi" and the message item "Printing Mode" has been changed from "HQ" to "FINE". All of these changes have been made in linkage with the change of the setting of "Automatic Pallet" in the main property window. By virtue of the fact that "Pattern (High Speed)"
25 has been dimmed for "Dither Setting" in Fig. 25, high-speed printing that would diminish printing quality is prevented

from being executed with regard to high-gloss film, which is a high-grade medium.

In a case where the user executes printing using coated paper instead of high-gloss film and making the "Photographic
5 Film" setting in the "Automatic Pallet" field, the setting of the item "Media" is changed from "High-gloss Film" to "Coated Film", as shown in Fig. 27. When this is done, the setting selection unit 302 sends the link information extraction unit 307 the information request instruction 329,
10 which includes information to the effect that the setting of the item "Media" has been changed from "High-gloss Film" to "Coated Paper." The link information extraction unit 307 sends the link information storage unit 308 the link information request instruction 330. Upon receiving the
15 instruction 330, the link information storage unit 308 sends information, which includes the setting of an item to be changed attendant upon the change of the setting for the item "Media" from High-gloss Film" to "Coated Paper", to the link information extraction unit 307 as the link information 331.
20 This information is delivered from the link information extraction unit 307 to the setting selection unit 302 as link information 322. The setting selection unit 302 compares the latest set value stored in the storage area 3021 with the link information 332. If the setting stored in the
25 storage area 3021 and the setting of the link information 332 differ and, moreover, neither can be decided upon, the

user is called upon to make the decision, as shown in Fig. 28. In a case where the user has decided that a change should be made to the link information, the user clicks on the "OK" button in Fig. 28. In response to this operation, the link information 332 is stored on the recording medium as the latest information. The display unit displays the latest information in the manner shown in Fig. 29. Here the setting for the item "Paper Feed Method" has been changed from "Manual Insertion" to "Automatic Sheet Feeder." In a case where the user decides that preceding setting is acceptable in Fig. 28, the user clicks on the "Cancel" button in Fig. 28. In response, the information that has been stored in the storage area 3021 is displayed by the display unit 309 in the manner shown in Fig. 30. In the window shown in Fig. 30, the only change made by the operator from the window of Fig. 25 is the settable item "Media", which the operator has changed to High-gloss Film."

This exchange of information is performed among the setting selection unit 302, link information extraction unit 307 and link information storage unit 308 until the user clicks on the "OK" button in the main property window.

When the "OK" button in the main property window is pressed, the latest setting information that has been stored in the storage area 3021 is communicated from the setting selection unit 302 to the control command issuance unit 310 as the setting information 333. Furthermore, this

information is communicated to the printing device 100 as the printing control command 334 so that printing in accordance with the latest setting information is carried out by the printing device 100.

5- <Hardware configuration>

Fig. 17 is a block diagram illustrating a case where the printing system shown in Fig. 16 and comprising the printing device 100 and host computer 110 is implemented by hardware resources.

10 As for the hardware resources, the CPU 102 controls the overall apparatus and executes the program of a procedure (described later) stored in the RAM 103, thereby implementing the functions of the printing control apparatus of Fig. 16 or of the system shown in Fig. 32. Furthermore, the CPU 102
15 executes the above-mentioned application program to allow the user to enter printing information. In addition to a storage area for programs, the RAM 103 is provided with the storage area 3201 for storing the settable values planted by the setting selection unit 302, the default settings and
20 the latest settings. The secondary memory 104 stores a program and information used upon being loaded in the RAM 103. The program and information to be stored in the RAM 103 are stored in the secondary memory 104 in advance and can be loaded from the memory 104 to the RAM 103. The display
25 105, a keyboard 106 and a pointing device 1061 are used when the user selects or enters settings. The windows of Figs.

20 through 30 are displayed by the display 105 and settings are made by the keyboard or pointing device.

In order to implement the functions of the printing control apparatus, the program of a procedure shown in Fig.

5 31 is executed by the CPU 102 of the host computer 110 configured as described above. The procedure of Fig. 31 has already been described with reference to Figs. 16, 18 - 30 and 32 but will now be described again in terms of the flow of processing.

10 When a print request is issued by the user to call the printer properties, a request for settable value information is made (step S3101), whereupon the settable value information is acquired (step S3102) and stored in the RAM 103 (step S3103). Default information is then requested
15 (step S3104), the default information is acquired (step S3105) and the default information is stored in the RAM 103 (step S3106) and displayed on the display 105 (step S3107).

It is determined whether execution of printing has been designated by the user (step S3108). If the answer is "YES",
20 then setting information is sent to the control command issuance unit (step S3117). The latter sends a control command to the printing device 100 (step S3118), in response to which the printing device 100 executes a printing operation.

25 If it is found at step S3108 that the user has not designated printing, then it is determined whether a setting

has been changed (step S3109). If a setting has not been changed, then the program returns to step S3108.

If a setting has been changed, on the other hand, then link information is requested (step S3110) and the link
5 information is acquired (step S3111). When the link information has been acquired, the latest setting that has been stored in the storage area and the link information setting are compared (step S3112) and judged (step S3113). If the result of the comparison is that the two are equal,
10 the program returns to step S3108. If the two are not equal, then it is determined whether the selection of the setting should be made by the user (step S3114). This decision is made by setting a flag in advance, for every item of link information, indicating whether the item is one to be left
15 to the judgment of the user, and then referring to the flag.

If it is decided that the user should make the selection, then the selection entered by the user is investigated (step S3115). If a change has been entered, the portion that is different in the result of the comparison is substituted for
20 the link information setting and this is stored in the RAM 103 (step S3116).

If it is judged at step S3114 that the user should not make the selection, then the program proceeds to step S3116.

If the changed setting has been stored in the RAM 103
25 at step S3116, the program returns to step S3108, where it is determined whether the user has designated the execution

of printing.

Thus, the printing control apparatus according to the present invention is such that for every value set as a settable item for the purpose of performing printing, other
5 settable items related to this item and the values of these other items are stored beforehand as link information. If the value of any settable item has been changed, link information is retrieved based upon the changed item and its value and the items and values thereof contained in the link
10 information obtained are adopted as new settings or as setting candidates. As a result, the burden of making settings at the time of printing is alleviated as far as the operator is concerned. In addition, the settings at the time of printing are made the optimum values with ease.

15 Further, since it is so arranged that default settings are made, the user need not make many settings relating to printing information in a case where the printing operation is of the ordinary type. This also makes it possible to lighten the burden upon the operator.

20 In a case where a setting has been changed by the user, the settings of other settable items also are made optimum settings decided in advance. As a result, control can be performed in such a manner that the user cannot select combinations that are not allowed.

25 An example of a printer capable of being controlled by a printer driver according to the invention will now be

described. Fig. 55 is a sectional view of a color laser printer 1020. As shown in Fig. 55, the printer includes an optical system 711 having a laser output unit (not shown) for converting an image signal to an optical signal, a polygon mirror 712 having the shape of a polyhedron (e.g., an octahedron), a motor (not shown) for rotating the mirror 712, and an f/θ lens (image forming lens) 713. A reflecting mirror 714 changes the optical path of the laser beam. Numeral 715 denotes a photosensitive drum. The laser beam emitted by the laser output unit is reflected by one side of the polygon mirror 712 and linearly scans (raster scans) the surface of the photosensitive drum 715, which is rotating in the direction indicated by the arrow), through the f/θ lens 713 and mirror 714. As a result, an electrostatic latent image that corresponds to the image of an original is formed on the surface of the photosensitive drum 715.

The printer further includes a primary corona charging device 717, a full-exposure lamp 718, a cleaner 723 for recovering residual toner that has not been transferred, and a pre-transfer corona charging device 724. These units are arranged along the circumference of the photosensitive drum 715.

A developing unit 726 develops the electrostatic latent image that has been formed on the surface of the photosensitive drum 715. Specifically, the developing unit 726 includes developing sleeves 731Y, 731M, 731C, 731Bk which

perform direct development by contacting the surface of the photosensitive drum 715, toner hoppers 730Y, 730M, 730C, 730Bk containing preliminary toners, and screws 732 for conveying developer. The sleeves 731Y ~ 731Bk, toner hoppers
5 730Y ~ 730Bk and screws 732 are arranged so as to surround a rotary shaft P of the developing unit. It should be noted that the characters Y, M, C, Bk of these components indicate colors. Specifically, "Y", "M", "C" and "Bk" represent the colors yellow, magenta, cyan and black, respectively. When
10 a yellow toner image is formed, a yellow toner development process is performed at the position indicated in Fig. 55. When a magenta toner image is formed, the developing unit 726 is revolved about the shaft P to bring the developing sleeve 731M inside the magenta developing unit into contact
15 with the photosensitive drum 715. A similar operation is performed with regard to the cyan and black images as well.

The printer further includes a transfer drum 716 which transfers the toner images formed on the photosensitive drum 715 from the drum to paper, an actuator plate 719 for
20 detecting the position to which the transfer drum 716 has been moved, a position sensor 720 which, by being approached by the actuator plate 719, senses that the transfer drum 716 has moved to a home position, a transfer drum cleaner 725, a paper retaining roller 727, a charge removing device 728
25 and a transfer corona charging device 729. These units 719, 720, 725, 727 and 729 are arranged along the circumference

of the transfer drum 716.

Numerals 735, 736 denote paper supply cassettes which accommodate sheets of paper. It is assumed in this embodiment that the paper supply cassettes 735 and 736 contain size A4
5 paper and size A3 paper, respectively. Paper feed rollers 737, 738 supply paper from the cassettes 735, 736, respectively. Timing rollers 739, 740 and 741 decide the timing of paper supply and conveyance. A sheet of paper supplied and conveyed via these rollers is introduced to a
10 paper guide 749 and the paper is wound upon the transfer drum 716 while its leading edge is held by a gripper, described below. A transition is then made to the image forming process. It should be noted that which of the paper feed cassettes 735, 736 is selected is decided by a command from
15 a main controller, and that only a selected paper feed roller is rotated.

It should be noted that an inkjet printer can be utilized instead of this laser beam printer. A description of the structure of the inkjet printer is not given here as the
20 structure will be described in conjunction with a fourth embodiment, set forth below.

[Fourth Embodiment]

A printing system which implements a printer driver to perform printing will now be described as a fourth embodiment
25 with reference to the arrangement shown in Fig. 33.

As shown in Fig. 33, a controller H01 (referred to as

a "CPU" below) administers overall control of the embodiment. A keyboard H02 and a pointing device H21 are used when the operator enters various data. A color display unit H03 displays image data that have been stored in a RAM H05. A
5 ROM H04 is a read-only memory in which the control procedure for controlling the overall apparatus and various other items of necessary information are stored in advance. A RAM H05 is a random-access memory utilized as a working area. A hard disk H06 is for reading and writing various data and for
10 storing programs. A printer interface H07 is a bidirectional interface for transmitting printing data and for receiving signals representing the status of a printer H08. A data bus H09 is used to transfer various data. It should be noted that the hard disk H06 stores application programs and a
15 printer driver. These are loaded in the RAM H05 and are executed by the CPU H01.

The printer H08 of this embodiment is a color inkjet printer and is capable of being equipped with three types of interchangeable heads. The first is a monochrome printing
20 head, the second a color printing head and the third a photographic grade printing head. The monochrome and color printing heads are bi-level heads the same as those in conventional printers. One bit of image data in a print command signifies one dot. The photographic grade printing
25 head is capable of performing grayscale printing by superimposing light inks. In this embodiment, the head is

capable of printing four gray levels. This means that two bits are necessary to express one dot. Since the number of bits needed to print one dot thus differs depending upon the head, printing cannot be performed correctly unless a print
5 command suited to the head installed in the printer is transmitted.

The details of the printing system shown in Fig. 33 will be described next. This system is so adapted as to determine whether the printing head that has been set in the printer
10 driver and the printing head actually installed in the printer agree, present an error display if the two do not agree and suspend printing or allow the head to be changed.

The operation of the printer driver as indicated on the display screen will be described first. Fig. 34 shows a
15 printing dialog box. The printing dialog box is a display window that allows the operator to make various settings related to printing. The operator observes the display and sets appropriate values by entering them or by selecting them from a menu. When a setting has been made, the setting is
20 stored in the RAM H05 or hard disk H06. A "Cartridge" menu in Fig. 34 is for selecting the head. Three types of heads can be selected using this menu. Fig. 35 illustrates selectable items in the "Cartridge" menu. The printer driver generates a print command in conformity with the setting on
25 the "Cartridge" menu when a "Print" button is pressed. The head that has been installed in the printer is checked before

the print command is transmitted to the printer. If the installed head agrees with the menu setting, then the print command is transmitted. If non-agreement is found, an error dialog box shown in Fig. 36 is displayed. If the "Stop" button
5 in this dialog box is pressed, printing is suspended. If the "Continue" button is pressed, then head verification processing is executed and processing is repeated until the setting is found to agree with the actual head.

The operation of the printer driver will now be
10 described with reference to a flowchart. Fig. 37 is a flowchart of processing from clicking of the "Print" button in Fig. 34 to transmission of the print command.

The type of head mounted in the printer H08 is obtained via the printer interface H07 of Fig. 33 at step S321. The
15 value set as the "Cartridge" item of the printer driver is obtained at step S232. It is determined at step S233 whether the head that has been mounted in the printer H08 and the setting obtained at step S232 agree. If the two agree, the setting is sent to the printer H08 and a transition is made
20 to printing processing. If the two do not agree, the program proceeds to step S234, at which a display is presented to the effect that the printing head is different from the setting of the driver. In this embodiment, the error dialog box of Fig. 36 is displayed. Steps S235 and S236 constitute
25 error dialog processing. It is determined at step S235 whether the "Stop" button has been pressed. If the "Stop"

button has been pressed, a transition is made to suspension of printing. It is determined at step S236 whether the "Continue" button has been pressed. If this button has been pressed, a transition is made to step S231. If this button
5 has not been pressed, however, the program returns to step S235.

By virtue of the fact that the printer driver controls the setting of the printing head in the manner described above, it is possible to prevent printing malfunction caused
10 by a difference between the setting of printing head and the actually installed printing head.

Fig. 38 is diagram showing the construction of a color inkjet recording apparatus IJRA applicable to this embodiment of the invention. It should be noted that this
15 printer can be used not only in the first embodiment but also in the embodiments from the second onward. As shown in Fig. 38, a carriage HC is engaged with a helical groove 5004 of a lead screw 5005 rotated via driving force transmission gears 5011, 5009 in operative association with the forward
20 and reverse rotation of a driver motor 5013. The carriage HC has a pin (not shown) moved back and forth in directions of arrows a and b. An inkjet cartridge IJC for the colors Y (yellow), M (magenta), C (cyan) and Bk (black) is mounted on the carriage HC in a case where the color head is selected.
25 If the monochrome head is selected, a cartridge solely for the color black is mounted. If photographic color is

selected, a cartridge for photographic color is mounted. A paper retaining plate 5002 presses recording paper P against a platen 5000 along the traveling direction of the carriage. Photocouplers 5007, 5008 constitute home position sensing means for verifying the presence of a carriage lever 5006 in the vicinity of the photocouplers and changing over the direction in which the motor 5013 is rotated. A member 5016 supports a cap member 5022, which is for capping the front side of the recording head. Suction means 5015 for applying suction to the cap subjects the cap to suction recovery via an opening 5023 inside the cap. A member 5019 makes it possible to move a cleaning blade 5017 back and forth. The cleaning blade 5017 and the member 5019 are supported on a support plate 5018. It goes without saying that the blade need not be of this type and that a well-known cleaning blade can be applied to this embodiment. A lever 5021, which is for starting the suction of the suction recovery operation, moves with movement of a cam 5020 engaged with the carriage. Movement is controlled by well-known transmission means whereby the driving force from the driver motor is changed over as by a clutch.

[Fifth Embodiment]

A fifth embodiment of the invention will now be described. In this embodiment, it is determined whether selection of paper size of the printer driver and the size of the paper actually placed in the printer agree. If the

two do not agree, an error display is presented and printing is suspended or the paper is changed. The construction of the printer is the same as that of the fourth embodiment and is as shown in Fig. 33.

5 The operation of the printer driver will now be described in terms of the display screen. Fig. 39 shows a dialog box for setting paper size. This dialog box is a window for setting the size, scale and orientation of the printing paper. The set values are stored in the RAM H08 or hard disk
10 H06. The operator sets printing paper size and the like by setting the values desired for each of the items on the screen or by selecting the values from a menu. In Fig. 39, a "Paper Size" menu is a menu for selecting paper size. The printer of this embodiment supports 13 types of paper sizes. Fig.
15 40 illustrates the selectable items in the "Paper Size" menu. The "OK" button in the dialog box of Fig. 39 signifies a decision on paper size and is not for designating execution of printing. Printing is performed by selecting the "Print" button in the printing dialog box of Fig. 34. When the "Print"
20 button in the printing dialog box is pressed, the printer driver generates a print command in conformity with the value set for the item "Paper Size." Before the print command is transmitted to the printer, the size of the paper that has been placed in the printer is confirmed. If the size agrees
25 with the setting, the print command is transmitted to the printer. If the two do not agree, an error dialog box shown

in Fig. 41 is displayed. Printing is suspended if a "Stop" button in Fig. 41 is pressed. If the "Continue" button is pressed, then paper size verification processing is executed and processing is repeated until the setting is found to agree
5 with the paper size.

The operation of the printer driver will now be described with reference to a flowchart. Fig. 42 is a flowchart of processing from clicking of the "Print" button in Fig. 34 to transmission of the print command.

10 The size of the paper that has been placed in the printer H08 is obtained via the printer interface H07 of Fig. 33 at step S281. The value set of the "Paper Size" set by the operator in the dialog box of Fig. 39 is obtained at step S282. It is determined at step S283 whether the size of the
15 paper that has been placed in the printer and the value set in the dialog box of Fig. 39 with respect to the printer driver agree. If the two agree, a transition is made to printing processing. If the two do not agree, the program proceeds to step S284, at which a display is presented to the effect
20 that the paper size is different. In this embodiment, the error dialog box of Fig. 41 is displayed. Steps S285 and S286 constitute error dialog processing. It is determined at step S285 whether the "Stop" button has been pressed. If the "Stop" button has been pressed", a transition is made
25 to suspension of printing. It is determined at step S286 whether the "Continue" button has been pressed. If this

button has been pressed, a transition is made to step S281. If this button has not been pressed, however, the program returns to step S285.

The processing described above makes it possible to
5 determine whether the size of paper placed in the printer agrees with the paper size set for the printer driver. As a result, printer malfunction caused by the wrong paper size can be prevented.

[Sixth Embodiment]

10 Described next will be a printing system in which when the setting of the printer driver and the setting of the printer differ, a different printer can be selected anew without an error display being presented. A system having a construction the same as that of the printing system of
15 the third embodiment will be described as an example.

The connections between a host and printers is as shown in Fig. 45. A PC 311 in Fig. 45 serves as a host and is connected to printers 312 ~ 314, each of which has a name assigned to it. The operation of the printer driver will
20 be described in terms of the display screen. Fig. 43 shows a printing dialog box. A "Cartridge" menu in Fig. 43 is for selecting the head. The printer driver generates a print command in conformity with the setting on the "Cartridge" menu when a "Print" button is pressed. The head that has
25 been installed in the printer is checked before the print command is transmitted to the printer. If the installed head

agrees with the menu setting, then the print command is transmitted. If non-agreement is found, an error dialog box shown in Fig. 44 is displayed. If the "Stop" button in this dialog box is pressed, printing is suspended. If the printer
5 is selected from the display and a "Choose" button in the dialog box of Fig. 44 is pressed, then head verification processing is executed again with regard to the printer chosen and processing is repeated until the heads are found to agree.

10 The operation of the printer driver will now be described with reference to a flowchart. Fig. 46 is a flowchart of processing from clicking of the "Print" button to transmission of the print command.

 The type of head mounted in the printer H08 is obtained
15 via the printer interface H07 of Fig. 33 at step S231. The value set as the "Cartridge" item of the printer driver is obtained at step S322. It is determined at step S323 whether the head that has been mounted in the printer H08 and the setting of the printer driver agree. If the two agree,
20 a transition is made to printing processing. If the two do not agree, the program proceeds to step S324, at which a display is presented to the effect that the head is different from the setting of the driver. In this embodiment, the error dialog box of Fig. 44 is displayed. Steps S325 and S326
25 constitute error dialog processing. It is determined at step S325 whether the "Stop" button has been pressed. If the

"Stop" button has been pressed, a transition is made to suspension of printing. It is determined at step S326 whether the "Choose" button has been pressed. If this button has been pressed, a new printer currently connected is selected
5 as the printer whose printing is to be controlled and the processing from step S321 onward is executed again with regard to this printer. If the "Choose" button has not been pressed, the program returns to step S325.

[Seventh Embodiment]

10 Described next will be a printing system in which when the setting of the printer driver and the setting of the printer differ, the setting of the printer driver is changed in conformity with the setting of the printer without an error display being presented. A case in which the printing heads
15 differ in a manner similar to that of the third embodiment will be described as an example.

The operation of the printer driver will be described in terms of the display screen. Fig. 47 shows a printing dialog box. This dialog box is a window for making various
20 setting relating to printing and executing printing. A "Cartridge" menu in Fig. 47 is for selecting the head. Three types of heads are available for the printer in this printing system. The first is a monochrome printing head, the second a color printing head and the third a photographic grade
25 printing head. The printer driver generates a print command in conformity with the setting on the "Cartridge" menu when

a "Print" button is pressed. The head that has been installed in the printer is checked before the print command is transmitted to the printer. If the installed head agrees with the menu setting, then the print command is transmitted.

5 If non-agreement is found, an error dialog box shown in Fig. 48 is displayed. If the "Stop" button in this dialog box is pressed, printing is suspended. If "OK" is selected, a print command is generated in conformity with the head that has been installed in the printer.

10 The operation of the printer driver will now be described with reference to a flowchart. Fig. 49 is a flowchart of processing from clicking of the "Print" button in Fig. 47 to transmission of the print command after execution of printing is designated.

15 The type of head mounted in the printer H08 is obtained via the printer interface H07 of Fig. 33 at step S351. The value set as the "Cartridge" item of the printer driver is obtained at step S352. It is determined at step S353 whether the head that has been mounted in the printer H08 and the
20 setting regarding the printer driver agree. If the two agree, a transition is made to printing processing. If the two do not agree, the program proceeds to step S354, at which a display is presented to the effect that the set head is different from the head actually installed. In this
25 embodiment, the error dialog box of Fig. 48 is displayed. Steps S355 and S356 constitute error dialog processing. It

is determined at step S355 whether the "Stop" button has been pressed. If the "Stop" button has been pressed, a transition is made to step S357. If the "Stop" button has not been pressed, however, the program returns to step S355. The
5 setting of the printer driver is made to conform to the head mounted in the printer at step S358. Subsequent printing steps generate a command in conformity with the setting of the printer driver. As a result, a command in line with the mounted head is generated.

10 It should be noted that although cartridge type is dealt with in this embodiment, processing would be executed in similar fashion with regard to paper size, etc.

By thus making the printer driver setting conform to the setting on the printer per se, printer malfunction caused
15 by erroneous setting at the time of printing can be prevented.

Printing can be performed correctly by executing the same processing even in arrangements other than those of the fourth through seventh embodiments, such as in cases where the setting of paper type or paper feed opening differs from
20 that on the printer driver. Further, if the setting information can be transmitted from the printer to the host, any physical interface may be used.

[Eighth Embodiment]

The hardware configuration for implementing this
25 embodiment of the invention is as shown in Fig. 33, namely a configuration the same as that of the fourth through seventh

embodiments.

The beginning of ordinary printing processing of the printer driver in this embodiment will now be described. The printer driver displays a dialog box for setting up printing
5 processing before printing, and the user sets up printing processing made to conform to the printed matter and designates execution of printing. Setting of printing processing by the user shall be referred to as "print setting." Print setting includes designations not only of
10 the head information described below but also designations of paper size, paper type, printing method and paper feed opening.

The details of this printing system will now be described. The system is adapted to investigate the head
15 installed in the printer while displaying the printing dialog box of the printer driver and to display a cartridge menu conforming to the head that has been installed.

The operation of the printer driver will be described first in terms of the display screen. Fig. 50 illustrates
20 the printing dialog box. A "Cartridge" menu in Fig. 50 is for selecting the head. Three types of heads are available for the printer in this printing system. The first is a monochrome printing head, the second a color printing head and the third a photographic grade printing head. Figs. 51
25 through 53 show "Cartridge" menus. Figs. 51, 52 and 53 are menus displayed when the color printing head, monochrome

printing head and photographic grade printing head, respectively, have been loaded in the in the printer. The printer driver changes the menu automatically in conformity with the head that has been installed.

5 The operation of the printer driver will now be described with reference to a flowchart. Fig. 54 is a flowchart of printing dialog processing in the system according to this embodiment. When printing is designated by the operator, processing is started by the procedure of
10 Fig. 54.

Initial setting of printing is performed at step S401. A dialog display is presented at step S402 in conformity with the current print setting. This is followed by step S403, at which it is determined through the printer interface H07
15 of Fig. 33 whether a head has been mounted in the printer H08. The setting of the head in print setting and the head that has been installed in the printer are compared at step S404. The program proceeds to step S408 if the two agree. If the two do not agree, processing branches in accordance
20 with the head that has been installed in the printer. The program proceeds to step S405 if the monochrome printing head has been installed, to step S406 if the color printing head has been installed and to step S407 if the photographic printing grade head has been installed. The head information
25 of the print setting is set to black and white at step S405, to color at step S406 and to photographic grade printing at

step S407. It is determined at step S408 whether the print button of the printing dialog box has been pressed. If the answer is "YES", a transition is made to printing processing. If the answer is "NO", then the program proceeds to step S409, where overall processing for printing dialog is executed. Here print settings such as the printing method and paper feed opening are changed. It is determined at step S410 whether a print setting has been changed at step S409. If a print setting has been changed, the program proceeds to step S402; otherwise, the program proceeds to step S403.

Thus, in a case where the cartridge actually installed in the printer and the printer driver setting differ, the setting of the driver is made to conform to the status of the printer, thereby facilitating the setting operation and making it possible to prevent printing malfunction causes by erroneous settings.

Printing processing can be executed under correct settings at all times by executing setting processing through a procedure similar to that of Fig. 54 to deal with paper size and the status of paper feed. Further, if the setting information can be transmitted from the printer to the host, any physical interface may be used.

[Ninth Embodiment]

The hardware configuration of a printer system for realizing this embodiment of the invention will be described with reference to Fig. 56. Components similar to those shown

in Fig. 33 are designated by like reference characters and need not be described again. The arrangement of Fig. 56 differs from that of Fig. 33 in that the printer H08 is equipped with counters H801, H802 and H803 for measuring the
5 amounts of remaining ink in the three types of cartridges. The remaining ink counters are changed over automatically when a cartridge is replaced. However, the amount of ink used is not reset automatically. Further, this system has the software of the kind shown in Fig. 32, and the printer
10 driver is implemented by the CPU H01, whereby the printer H08 is controlled. Furthermore, the printer H08 is capable of discriminating the type of cartridge that has been installed. Specifically, each cartridge is provided beforehand with an identifier such as a projection conforming
15 to the type of cartridge, and the identifier is capable of being sensed by a sensor on the printer body.

This embodiment will now be described in conjunction with a display presented on the display screen. Fig. 58 is a utility dialog window for designating cleaning and
20 cartridge replacement in the printer H08. This window is displayed on the display unit H03 by having the operator make an entry by the keyboard or pointing device to the effect that the utility of the printer driver is to be used. When a cartridge replacement button is pressed on this screen,
25 i.e., when the pointing device is used to select this button to designate execution of the replacement, the printer driver

starts cartridge replacement processing. First, the cartridge is moved to a cartridge replacement position, after which the system waits for the cartridge to be replaced. The dialog box of Fig. 59 is displayed until the new cartridge is installed. If a different type cartridge is found to have been installed when cartridge replacement is finished (i.e., when this is determined by the cartridge sensor), processing is terminated. If a cartridge of the same type is found to have been installed, the dialog box shown in Fig. 60 is displayed and the operator is requested to select whether the amount of remaining ink is to be reset. If resetting of the amount of remaining ink is selected, the remaining ink counter is reset. If resetting is not selected, then processing is terminated without execution of any other steps.

This will now be described with reference to a flowchart. Fig. 57 is a flowchart of the portion of processing related to cartridge replacement in the printer driver. This flowchart is executed after the cartridge replacement button of Fig. 58 is pressed.

The type of cartridge currently installed, i.e., the type of cartridge prior to replacement, is acquired at step S431. More specifically, the type of cartridge that has been sensed by the cartridge recognition sensor of the printer H08 is requested. Here the dialog box of Fig. 59 is displayed. A command for moving the cartridge to the cartridge

replacement position is transmitted at step S432. As a result, the cartridge of the printer is moved to the replacement position.

Status as to whether cartridge replacement has been
5 completed is acquired at step S433. For example, completion of replacement can be judged to have occurred in the printer H08 when a cartridge is sensed again by the cartridge sensor after a cartridge has been removed. The printer sends a signal indicative of this decision to the printer driver as
10 status regarding the completion of cartridge replacement. On the basis of the status signal received, it is determined at step S434 whether the cartridge replacement has been completed. If the answer is "NO", the program returns to step S433. The type of the newly installed cartridge is
15 acquired at step S435. Here it will suffice to execute processing the same as that executed at step S431.

In order to determine whether the type of cartridge after the replacement is the same as that before the replacement, the cartridge type acquired at step S431 and
20 the type acquired at step S435 are compared at step S436. If the cartridge type is different, then cartridge replacement processing is ended. Next, at step S437, the screen of Fig. 60 is displayed and the operator is allowed to select whether resetting of the amount of remaining ink
25 is to be performed. If the operator does not reset the amount of remaining in, then cartridge replacement processing is

terminated.

It is determined at step S438 whether the cartridge that has been installed is the monochrome cartridge or the color cartridge. A transition is made to step S439 in case of the monochrome cartridge and to step S440 in case of the color cartridge. A reset command for resetting the amount of remaining ink in the monochrome cartridge is transmitted to the printer H08 at step S439. A reset command for resetting the amount of remaining ink in the color cartridge is transmitted to the printer H08 at step S440. Though only two types of cartridges are dealt with in Fig. 57, resetting of the remaining ink counters corresponding to the cartridges would be performed in the same manner even if there were three or more cartridges.

15. Since a remaining ink counter corresponding to an installed cartridge can be reset in the manner set forth above, it is possible to prevent an error in the remaining ink counter to be reset at the time of cartridge replacement and to prevent the printer from erroneously detecting the amount of remaining ink.

Though resetting of the amount of remaining ink is performed from the printer driver in the foregoing embodiment, it goes without saying that the same effects can be obtained even if this performed using the firmware of the printer per se.

Thus, as described above, the present invention has a

first cartridge-type acquisition step of acquiring
cartridge type before cartridge replacement, a cartridge
replacement step of performing cartridge replacement, a
second cartridge-type acquisition step of acquiring
5 cartridge type after cartridge replacement, a cartridge-
type comparison step of comparing the cartridge types before
and after cartridge replacement, and a remaining amount of
ink resetting step for resetting amount of remaining ink if
the cartridge types are the same, wherein the type of the
10 installed cartridge is recognized automatically and the
amount of remaining ink reset correctly.

The present invention can be applied to a system
constituted by a plurality of devices (e.g., a host computer,
interface, reader, printer, etc.) or to an apparatus
15 comprising a single device (e.g., a copier or facsimile
machine, etc.). Further, the invention is applicable also
to a case where the object of the invention is attained by
supplying a program to a system or apparatus. In such case
the system or apparatus would make it possible to attain the
20 effects of the invention by supplying the system or apparatus
with a storage medium storing a program represented by
software for achieving the invention.

Further, it goes without saying that the object of the
present invention can also be achieved by providing a storage
25 medium storing the program codes of the software for
performing the aforesaid functions of the foregoing

embodiment to a system or an apparatus, reading the program codes with a computer (e.g., a CPU or MPU) of the system or apparatus from the storage medium, and then executing the program.

5 Further, the storage medium, such as a floppy disk, hard disk, magneto-optical disk, CD-ROM, magnetic tape, non-volatile type memory card or ROM can be used to provide the program codes.

 Furthermore, besides the case where the aforesaid
10 functions according to the embodiments are implemented by executing the program codes read by a computer, the present invention covers a case where an operating system (OS) or the like working on the computer performs a part of or the entire process in accordance with the designation of program
15 codes and implements the functions according to the embodiment.

 Furthermore, the present invention further covers a case where, after the program codes read from the storage medium are written in a function extension board inserted
20 into the computer or in a memory provided in a function extension unit connected to the computer, a CPU or the like contained in the function extension board or function extension unit performs a part of or the entire process in accordance with the designation of program codes and
25 implements the function of the above embodiments.

 In a case where the present invention is applied to the

above-mentioned storage medium, program codes corresponding to the flowchart described earlier are stored on this storage medium. More specifically, modules illustrating an example of the memory map of Fig. 60 are stored on the storage medium.

5 Specifically, it will suffice to store program codes of at least modules of a code of an input step of entering a value of each item of control information, a code of a readout step of reading out link information from link information storage means, wherein in a case where control
10 information has been entered at the input step, an item to be changed in dependence upon the value of an item and the value of this item are stored beforehand as the link information with regard to predetermined items of the control information, a code of a setting step of setting a value of
15 a relevant item based upon items and values contained in the link information read out at the readout step, and a code of a latest-value storage step of storing the latest value of the control information set at the input step or setting step.

20 Alternatively, each of the modules shown in the example of the memory map of Fig. 62 is stored on the storage medium.

More specifically, it will suffice to store program codes of at least modules of a code of a setting step of entering a value of an item of control information, a code
25 of a setting acquisition step of acquiring setting status from the printing device, a code of a comparison step of

comparing an item set at the setting step and setting status
acquired at the setting acquisition state, and a code of a
display step which, when the result of the comparison at the
comparison step is that the value of the set item and the
5 acquired setting status differ, is a step of displaying this
fact.

Alternatively, each of the modules shown in the example
of the memory map of Fig. 63 is stored on the storage medium.

More specifically, it will suffice to store program
10 codes of at least modules of a code of a setting step of
setting values of items of control information, a code of
a setting acquisition step of acquiring setting status from
the printing device, a code of a comparison step of comparing
an item set at the setting step and setting status acquired
15 at the setting acquisition state, and a code of a re-setting
step which, when the result of the comparison at the
comparison step is that the value of the set item and the
acquired setting status differ, is for setting the status,
which has been acquired at the setting acquisition step, with
20 regard to each item for which a difference is found.

Alternatively, it will suffice to store program codes
of at least modules of a code of a setting step of setting
values of items of the control information, a code of a
setting acquisition step of acquiring setting status from
25 the printing device, a code of a comparison step of comparing
an item set at the setting step and setting status acquired

at the setting acquisition state, and a code of a re-setting
step which, when the result of the comparison at the
comparison state is that the value of the set item and the
acquired setting status differ, is for shifting control to
5 a different printing device.

In accordance with the present invention, as described
above, the user can execute optimum printing by making the
minimum number of settings. In a case where the content of
information or number of items thereof selected by the user
10 has changed, or in a case where the content of information
or number of items thereof supplied to the printing device
has changed, this can be dealt with merely by changing the
combination of information.

Since it is so arranged that default settings are made,
15 the user need not make many settings related to printing
information in the case of ordinary printing. This reduces
the burden upon the user.

In a case where an arbitrary setting has been changed
by the user, the settings of other settable items also are
20 made optimum settings determined in advance. As a result,
control can be performed in such a manner that the user cannot
select combinations that are not allowed. This makes it
possible to minimize damage accompanying a change in
settings.

25 In addition, printing can be carried out correctly by
making printer driver and printer settings agree.

As many apparently widely different embodiments of the present invention can be made without departing from the spirit and scope thereof, it is to be understood that the invention is not limited to the specific embodiments thereof
5 except as defined in the appended claims.